THE

North-China Herald.

1927
1852
= 45 =

VOL. II., N°. 90. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Bark *KATHARINE SHARER*, Captain TAYLOR, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *London* under the firm of DIROM & Co., at *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*, under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in *China* under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *China* Houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned, ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE, DANIEL POTTER, and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by, or to the said respective Houses will be paid and received.

The business of the *London* House will for the future be carried on by the undersigned CHARLES HENRY GRAY alone, under the firm of GRAY & Co., by whom all debts due by and to the firm of DIROM & Co. will be paid and received.

Liverpool, 21st November, 1851.

Signed, ROBERT DIROM.
„ WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER.
„ CHARLES HENRY GRAY.
„ THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY.
„ WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE.
„ DANIEL POTTER.
„ CHARLES RYDER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„ LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„ SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„ PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843).

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 21th December, 1851.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE NOTIONS OF THE CHINESE,
CONCERNING
GOD AND *SPIRITS*,
By Dr. LEGGE.

Price, Two Dollars per Copy.

TO be had at the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY ESTABLISHMENT, Shanghai.

April 10th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy.

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company,* at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LININGS suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins: Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI,

AUCTION MART.

THE undersigned has just received ex *Old England,* a splendid assortment of CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRAS, and LAMPS, consisting principally of

Elegant Bronzed 6, 8, and 10 light Chandeliers for candle shades.
„ Hanging Lacquered Grecian Solar Lamps with ground plate glass dishes.
„ Richly Plated Improved Hanging Rack Lamps with Balance Balls, Pullies and Cord.
„ Improved Bronzed Hanging Rack Lamps with Balance Balls, Pullies and Chains.
„ Bronzed Reading or Office Lamps.
„ Do. Solar 1 and 2 Light Lamps.
„ Lacquered Elephant Candelabra with cut glass drops for candle shades, 7-light.
„ Bronzed Patent Solar Wall-Lamps with reflectors.
„ Lacquered Patent Solar Table-Lamps with richly Gilt Opal Pillars and Pink Stripe.
„ Lacquered Solar Table-Lamps (Figures).
„ Do. Do. Do. Male and Female Figures.
„ 7-light Figure Candelabras, Male and Female, with extra Branches for stand that they may be used for Candles or Solar Lamps.

The above have extra Shades, Glasses, and Chimnies, with Wicking, Peg, Burners, &c., &c.

Beautiful PLATES illustrative of the same will be on view at the AUCTION MART, on and after *Monday, April 12th,* to which the attention of the Public is respectfully invited.

W. E. AYER.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.
4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked C/D, received per *Old England,* can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

TO BE LET.

THE DEER PARK adjoining the northern Lodge of China measuring about 3½ English acres—also 2 Out-houses for Stabling.

The terms and conditions of letting may be known on application to

Mr. MILLER.

Shanghai, 15th April 1852.

CARD.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

WITH a Water Frontage—Every attention bestowed for the comfort and accommodation of Boarders.

An Excellent Billiard Table upon the premises.

Shanghai, 14th April 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the Bark *KATHARINE SHARER,* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the CREW, at this port.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES at present occupied by the undersigned, consisting of House, Outhouses, and extensive Godowns, well situated with respect to Business. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Shanghai or Canton.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1852.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL, 1852.

ALTHOUGH the weather has undergone considerable improvement during the past week, a glance at the table will show that the average temperature has been some degrees below the mean temperature of the week for the last three years. The crops continue to progress rapidly and the peach trees may now be observed coming into full bloom.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
9	F.	30.36	30.19	30.28	56.5	60.	N. to S.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.07
10	S.	30.32	30.17	30.23	60.	61.	S.	S.	0.00	0.26
11	S.	30.30	30.10	30.20	55.5	59.	S.	N.E. to S.W.	0.00	0.03
12	M.	30.24	30.08	30.14	56.5	59.	S.	S.	0.00	0.00
13	Tu.	30.27	30.15	30.17	52.5	58.5	E. to E.S.E.	N.W.	0.03	0.01
14	W.	30.23	30.11	30.18	55.	57.	E.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.19
15	Th.	30.22	30.11	30.12	57.5	59.5	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.14
Shanghae, 16th April, 1852.				Mean	56.2	59.1		Total	0.03	0.65

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, April 17, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church. are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Trinity Church, Shanghae, by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Edward Langley, Esq., to Elizabeth Isabella, second daughter of Captain Thomas Pickering Clarke, R.N., of Earle's Terrace Kensington.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the 13th April, the wife of Rev. William C. Milne, of a daughter.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Jan. 8.	Sydney,	......Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	....Feb. 17.	New Zealand,	...Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Feb. 18.	Amoy,	......Mar. 23.
Madras,	......Feb. 15.	Hongkong,	.....Mar. 31.
Singapore,	....Mar. 20.	Ningpo,	......April 9.
Penang,	......Mar. 18.	New York,	....Dec. 24.
Batavia,	......Feb. 6.	San Francisco,	Feb. 12.
Manila,	....Mar. 10.	Sdwich.Islands,	Feb. 23.

We have received the following Papers this week per the *Iona*, and *Island Queen*:

Calcutta Citizen, Feby. 7.
Bombay Gazette, Feby. 17.
Singapore Free Press, Mar. 19.
Straits Times, Feby. 27.
El Comercio de Manila, a file from the beginning of the year.
Also *Sydney Morning Herald*, Dec. 2.

and from the South—

China Mail, March 25.
Hongkong Register, March 23d.
The Literary World published at New York, and other works and papers, from Messrs. Palmer and Snethen—City of Washington.

In acknowledging receipt of G—— S—— we think that his object would be best served by a private communication to the party in question, who we doubt not would attend to his suggestions.

We noticed in our last issue that we had been favoured with a copy of *Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits*, but were unable to make any comments upon it at that time.

With respect to the controversy on which it treats we desire to preserve the silence which we have usually maintained. Numbering, as it does, men of great talents and acquirements on either side, who have been unable to convince each other, it must be of too difficult a nature for us to pretend to give an opinion upon it. On glancing, however, over the work before us, independent of its controversial merits, we are glad to perceive that it gives ample evidence of a research and scholarship very creditable to the writer. There is a manliness and animation in his style, which must recommend the work to the general reader. He brings forward things quite new to us, and we anticipate that they will prove so to many of our readers. We were not prepared to hear, from the mouths of the Chinese, such sublime notions regarding the Divine Being, as Dr. Legge has presented us with, from the ritual of the preceding dynasty; and we must say, that the proofs that are therein brought forward of the adoration by this people of one Supreme Being, are somewhat astounding. In addition to the exhibition of the native mind, which the author has presented us with, we like also the philosophical character of his own views, and we believe that such works as the present are calculated to rescue the subject under discussion from the whirlpool of controversy, and place it on an eminence where it will not fail to attract the attention of thinking men. We hear that the *Edinburgh Review* has lately touched upon the discussion regarding the name of God in Chinese, in which the reviewer has mainly agreed with the views now advocated by Dr. Legge; and if such a mode of arguing it as he has adopted be persevered in, we doubt not but we shall soon see the discussion forming one of the topics of our periodical literature. We cordially recommend our readers to peruse the work, and then they will be able to judge for themselves.

We are happy to see from a document we have been requested to publish in this week's issue, that a *desideratum* in our ecclesiastical provisions has been supplied in the appointment, by the Bishop of the Diocese, of our Chaplain to the office of Ecclesiastical Registrar and Actuary.

Henceforth more adequate means will exist for duly recording and legally attesting Baptisms and other ecclesiastical acts performed by clergymen of the Church of England at Shanghai, and more especially for the registration of marriages solemnized at Trinity Church.

We George, by Divine Permission, Bishop of Victoria, make known to all persons whom it may concern by these presents.

Whereas by Her Most Gracious Majesty's Letters Patent issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated at Westminster on the Eleventh day of May, in the Twelfth year of Her Reign,—constituting the Bishopric of Victoria, and defining the Jurisdiction and functions of the Bishop of the said See—it was provided among other things, that the Bishop of the said See be empowered to "appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be Registrars and Actuaries;"

And Whereas, it has been declared to us that great advantage would accrue to members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident at Shanghai, by furnishing adequate means of registering Ecclesiastical acts performed by the Clergy of the said United Church of England and Ireland at Shanghai — more especially in regard to registration of Marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England in Trinity Church at Shanghai;

Now Know Ye, that in furtherance of this object we do hereby nominate and appoint our beloved in Christ the Reverend John Hobson, Clerk, in whose probity and fitness for such office we have full confidence, to be a Registrar and Actuary, for registering marriages solemnized in Trinity Church and all other Ecclesiastical acts performed by the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland at Shanghai—to be entered in a Book or Register kept or to be kept by him for that special purpose; And we do hereby authorize the said Reverend John Hobson to discharge all the other usual functions of an Ecclesiastical Registrar and Actuary, in giving certificates in writing to be admitted as valid proof in law of such marriages, baptisms, and other Ecclesiastical Acts having been actually solemnized and performed according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland—he having been first duly sworn before us to execute the duties of the said office with truth and fidelity: In Testimony whereof, we have caused our Episcopal Seal to be hereunto set and affixed.

Dated this fourteenth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One-Thousand Eight-Hundred and Fifty-Two, and of our Consecration the Third.

The following announcement we received only this week, it was intended for insertion along with the former papers:—

Intelligence of another riot has just reached the authorities, who are still harassed by fears, respecting the salt insurgents; the unappeased anger of the people of Chusan, and the rumors, already ripe, of more piratical fleets hovering on the Coast. The new trouble, comes from Funghwa, where the people rose against the tax collectors, demolished some of the public buildings, and expelled the district magistrate. His worship was glad to reach Ningpo alive, having excited the anger of the people, by ordering payment of certain taxes, which had been remitted by the emperor on his accession to the throne. Anonymous placards have been posted up at Ningpo, instigating resistance to all magisterial injustice. Apparently ignorant of the excited state of the public mind—the treasurer,—the chief justice,—and the salt commissioner,—have sent down from the provincial capital, a very long proclamation, in relation to the salt rioters. They threaten to send to the adjoining provinces for troops, and to give orders to the military, "to reduce the innocent and guilty to a perfect mash," unless the insurgent leaders, are instantly delivered up. Some of the authorities, have sworn, that they will apprehend the leader, if they die in the attempt. On the other hand, the villagers declare, that as soon as they hear of any hostile demonstration, they will destroy all their bridges and if unable to resist the soldiers, will drown themselves rather than submit. At Chusan. the magistrate is still fulminating proclamations against the contumacious country people, who will not suffer the Roman Catholics to return to the homes whence they had been, not unjustly expelled.

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the following, but have reason to believe it correct in the main.

News was received from Ningpo on Thursday the 15th instant, and was repeated on Friday, that the city has been the theatre of further riots. The statement rests on Chinese authority, but probably may be relied on. On Friday last, in obedience to a call issued the preceding day, a crowd of citizens and country people collected at the office of the Prefect, and began in a boisterous manner to make known their demands. The difficulty arose from an alleged attempt on the part of the authorities to obtain a larger amount for the taxes than they were authorized to collect. The Taoutae being absent, the Che-foo was, for the time being, acting in his stead. His Excellency proposed to hold a parley with the mob in the Dzing-wong temple, and accordingly a great crowd, with the principal officers, were soon assembled there. The latter mounted the stage used for theatrical purposes, and harangued the people. Finding his eloquence without effect the Prefect attempted to make good his retreat, but the mob refused to allow a passage for his sedan, and he was compelled to return.

In the mean time the mob were making sad havoc at His Excellency's official residence. The whole of the furniture, and interior fittings of the house, were collected in a heap and burned; and, several of the adjoining dwellings, allotted to the subalterns, were fired, and totally destroyed. When the news of these proceedings was communicated to the Prefect, held in durance in the temple, he flew into a passion, and exhibited his anger in the usual Chinese way. His 'dutiful children' below exhorted him to be calm, and in a few minutes a "*vigilance committee*" mounted the stage, and took charge of His Excellency's person. He was forthwith removed and kept in custody. The Che-Heen made his escape, and thus the rioters were left masters of the city.

It is said too that the fishermen took the opportunity of redressing their grievances, by destroying the Custom-house on the same day.

We wish to rectify a mistake we made in our last issue in alluding to the Chinese placards published about the Opium. We stated the *Ying-chang* as the *Mastiff*, whilst in reality that is the *Masdeu*.

A friend has obliged us with the various Chinese names or styles of the Opium Ships at Woosung, which we have given for general convenience:—

復興	*Fuh-hing*,	"Emily Jane."
元發	*Yuen-fah*,	"Folkestone."
大利	*Tai-lee*,	"Swallow."
英昌	*Ying-chang*,	"Masdeu."
廣南	*Kwang-nan*,	"Clown."
順記	*Shun-kee*,	"Agnes."
開源	*K'hai-yuen*,	"Mastiff."
順利	*Shun-lee*,	"Science."
和利	*Ho-lee*,	"Snipe."

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 4.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

My dear Mr. Editor,—Come, Sir, 'tis now broad daylight; time to be up and looking about; especially as that unmentionable person about your office will, ere many days, be at your door, asking for "*more copy, sir.*" Here ahead is *Sing-hu*, or *New-lake*, in all its beauty; and there astern the rising sun, in all his majesty. What a fine sheet of water is this *Sing-hu!* and how beautiful must be the surrounding scenery a month or two later in the year, when the lands have put on the livery of spring! Eight *lee* long by six *'lee* wide, is about the extent of this lake: and here we are already across it, and entering a canal some fifty feet wide. See, the lands on either side of us rise to seven or eight feet above the level of the waters.

'Tis nine o'clock; and we are passing through the water-gate into the town called *Túng-lee*. It is built on both sides of the canal, with another canal crossing it, which gives it plenty of clean water, and great convenience in getting supplies from the four points of the compass. If the pirates were in want of firewood, these water-gates would be quite convenient fuel. 'Twould not require many minutes to saw them into convenient logs. Here again fine stone bridges, with arches ten to fifteen feet high. Now, let us go under *Yá-bá-tshaw*—the *Dumbman's-bridge*. Look, there's a mile of boats on either side full of very dirty-looking people: and the town must have near 2,000 houses. By the side of yonder bridge you observe a *pavilion*: it is intended for the accommodation of travellers during a shower. There they may sit, and talk over the past and the present, 'till fair weather permits them to renew their journey. Near the pavilion you see the Buddhist temple called *Tah-pú-ngán*, with the idol *Quán-yin* (sometimes called the goddess of mercy): the marble tablet on the outer wall, has the inscription *Ná-mó-O-mee-tó-Fuh* 南無阿彌陀佛, in characters so large that every man may read and *recite* it at a considerable distance. The Buddhist esteems the repetition of this sacred sentence as valuable as other people do an *Ave Maria*. See how continual the stream of boats passing us to and from *Sú-chau!* How large a number of them it takes to carry off the daily product of such a population to the neighboring fields! How beautiful the landscape, bordered by the lofty hills now distant some ten miles!

The city of *Súchau* 蘇州 the Chinaman's counterpart of heaven,—his terrestrial paradise—now lies north and ahead of us only four miles. That beautiful bridge, with its five noble arches, is called *Wú-lúng-tshaw*, 五龍橋 or *Five dragon's bridge*. See that *human head* in a bamboo cage, dangling in the breeze. Though it is said to be a pirate's, it has been there for six months proclaiming the *cheapness* of human heads in China. As you pass under the bridge don't allow yourself the thought that the authorities of this *civilized* land would like to put *your* head there—*that* would be an unpleasant thought in *such* a place.

There's a *city* in the western world, Mr. Editor, famous for being the scene of a battle called "*the Palmetto Fort battle.*" Did you ever draw near it from the bosom of the broad Atlantic?....Well; don't the pagodas of Súchau now look like the tall and graceful steeple of *St. Michael's*, and chubby one of old *Flynn's?* Would to God that they exerted as good an influence on the city where they stand! The Chinese think that *no good influence* can come over a city where there is no pagoda—nor can evil influences be averted.

Cast your eyes to the shore, and see what fields of the *tung-tsaw, or lamp-grass*, from the pith of which the Chinese obtain their lampwick. After the heart or pith is extracted, the outer coating of the grass serves to make those rush rain-coats so common among the peasantry.

Now we approach the *Pwán-mung*, 盤門 which is near the southwest corner of the city of Súchau, and may be called the *South-west gate*. Just inside stands the *Shuy-kwang-tah* 瑞光塔, or *Auspicious Light pagoda*. See how well-besprinkled the shores are with healthy-looking children amusing themselves upon the grassy banks of the canal. Leaving that Buddhist temple on the right, we will pass under the *Hing-lúng* 興隆 or *Prosperity bridge*. Don't stop your ears because of those fire-crackers—their noise will soon be at end. A few hundred yards ahead there, is the *Mih-tú* 密度 or *Rescue* bridge. Both of them, you perceive, are high enough to admit of good large boats passing under the arches, without taking down their masts. Westward is now our course. See the hundreds of *imperial grain-junks*, some of them entirely new, others rotting out for want of service. What a waste of money, to let so many scores of fine vessels lie there and go to ruin in the stream,—a perfect nuisance! The shore on the left has a crowded population. The canal on the south side of the city appears at least 200 yards wide. See how large these grain-junks are! they must be from 200 to 500 tons burthen, and cost from five to ten thousand dollars each. And what a commodious house they have on deck—some twenty feet wide by fifty or sixty feet long, six to eight feet high, and a walk all round on the deck outside. The sailors generally are from Shántúng, and the captains Nanking men.

We are rounding the south-west corner of the city walls. Our course is now shaped northwardly toward the *Seü Mung*, 胥門 which may be called the *Little West Gate*, and the *Wán-nin tshaw*, 萬年橋 or *bridge of ten thousand years*. On the right hand or east of us are many large boats and numerous small craft plying to and fro. See, on either hand the houses now increase to hundreds, near the *Wong-ti ting-tsz* or *Emperor's pavilion*, and the *Tshih-quán-ting*, or *Hall for the reception of Magistrates*. The former building resembles the *monumental ornamented gateways* in front, and was erected in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor *Keen-lúng* to this place about two hundred years ago: the latter is the magistrates' landing-place. The bridge called *Wán-nin-tshaw*, or *Ten thousand year's bridge*, is a massive piece of masonry, spanning the canal where it is about a hundred and fifty yards in width. The bridge itself is 640 Chinese feet in length—the foot equal to 13.125 inches of English measurement; but it extends on to the shore some distance. It is supported near the centre by two noble piers, each about twenty feet square; and the stones of them are nearly all more than ten feet long and squaring more than a foot. As we proceed northwardly toward the *Tsáng-mung* 閶門 (which may be called the *Great West Gate* of the city), the old grain-junks become stilll more numerous; and you see there are many trading-junks which do business on the *Hwáng-hó* or *Yellow-river*. The population on shore is denser.

Now, Mr. Editor, turn your eye upon the beautiful *boats!* You never saw the like of them at Shanghai, did you? Just take notice, that the stream is over a hundred and fifty yards wide; and that on both sides there is a perfect jam: that the central open passage between them will just allow two boats to pass; and that for more than half an hour we have been sailing through this narrow channel! See, too, how comfortable the respectable-looking families appear to be! and how much finer this specimen of the Chinese race is, than those we see on the seaboard.

'Tis now nightfall. So, Mr. Editor, sit down and rest yourself. As you cannot do anything at sight-seeing on shore. Just see what sort of a life the river and boat population lead! See those Mandarins; how they enjoy a trip upon the river at night in those brilliantly-lighted pleasure boats, called *tong-hú chuán*. How they relish their tea and wine and cakes, and the felicity of being waited on. What fine saloons! sixty or eighty feet in length. See that snug place abaft there! That's where they bestialize themselves with opium, and *flatten* the excitement of the winecup. Perhaps 'tis well, that the rich man and the office-holder alone can afford such expensive enjoyments: but see, how numerous that class is; for every moment their boats are passing by ours,—their lanterns throwing a glare over us. See by what enormous *sculls* they are propelled, on either side of the transom—one having five men to work it on its nicely-poised central iron pivot; and the other two men. They can make five knots an hour. The number of the devotees of pleasure cannot be few, where hundreds of immense and elegantly tapestried and illuminated boats like these can find support.

What a continual din of gong and drum and flute and fire-cracker!—the *music* of one about the same as the other. In the midst of such an immense multitude, how strange that one should feel lonely or *sad!* But Mr. Editor, only reflect, that in less than thirty years the whole of these myriads of living men will be dead, and *many* of them *damned!* And why? Because their consciences cannot excuse the sins they commit; and having not the law of God, they shall be judged by the law *within* them, which *accuses* them. Would not Christianity be a *vast benefit* to them? Will the western world allow another generation of three hundred and fifty millions of people to go down to the grave without extending a *helping* hand to them, by demanding that western commerce and western civilization shall every where receive admission; and western *Christianity have toleration*. This is the least that England and America ought to do. I need not say what France ought to do: she is reading us a lesson every day—for she is determined *to make Christians* of all men, if she can. Shall we be behind her in *our* efforts to give the blessings of Christianity to the world? This is what we *must* do, if we expect to maintain our *present* footing in China. Every act of forbearance is looked on as weakness. And do you not know that the Emperor of China now supposes that there is not a single foreign resident at Shanghai, but that they are every one below at Wúsung, just at the edge of the sea, and that the officers of government *only* do any business with them? Do you not know what care is taken to have every distinguished man well *stuffed* and *anointed* with "*unguentum caroli*" before he goes up to the Northern capital and comes in contact with those in power,—so that he shall report things there as they *wish them to be*, and not as they really are? A hint in time may save trouble. Sapientibus verbum sat.

If the people of this empire are *ever* to be made fit for *universal brotherhood*, the time has fully arrived when an effort should be made toward that end. The raw material is here. But it is rapidly deteriorating. Old age and decrepitude are hastening on—with their accompanying obtuseness. Our present position in this Empire is positively degrading to *enlightened, civilized,* and *Christianized* nations. There is no need for any of the concomitants of war. A determination to have what China *ought to grant*; and the *exhibition of a tiger's skin*, is quite enough, just now, to obtain what ought to be sought. There is no necessity for using either *tiger's teeth* or *claws*.

Let us spread our mats, Mr. Editor, and try to get a little rest here in our boat, under the walls of Súchau. And allow me to remain, your

O. P. Q.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. á Lyon, MDCCLIV.

(*Continued from No. 63.*)

TRANSLATION.

Book Third.

The Tartars having taken possession of

the City of Pekin in the manner we have already described, 攝政王 Nee-ching Wang* who was desirous to establish his nation in it on a secure basis, and thereby render it mistress of China, quickly determined to game a Manchu Emperor.—"The Prince whom we shall choose, said "he to his confidants, finding both the "throne unoccupied, and the Capital com-"pletely in subjection at the same moment, "cannot fail to incline the balance on his "side, whatever competitors the Chinese "may oppose to him; especially if he is "continually supported, as he ought to be "by the whole Manchu Nation. Let us "then select one so well, that he shall "unite in his own person the wishes of "the Tartars, and that he may flatter "himself with some reasonable expecta-"tion of obtaining one day the suffrages "of the Chinese themselves." On this principle the skilful Manchu† concluded that they could not make choice elsewhere than amongst the descendants of 太祖 Taytsou, father of the Emperor 太宗 Taytsong; and that moreover the Chinese people would elect a Prince, who should still be young enough to receive a Chinese education, so as to cause him to be looked upon by his new subjects as in some manner born or at least brought up amongst them.

This counsel appeared so wise and prudent to the nobles of the Tartar nation recently arrived at Pekin, that they made a merit of implicitly abiding by it. One of the brothers of Taytsong, when he died left a young Prince aged seven or eight years, who promised well. They unanimously elected him; and having caused him to be brought to Pekin, they there proclaimed him Emperor of the Chinese and Tartars, under the name of Shang-Tí.

The air of confidence, that this child exhibited on his ascending the throne, the majesty with which he received the homage of his grandees, and the appearance of intellectual vigour in the little harangue he pronounced upon that occasion, delighted his court. As the writers of the period were pleased to preserve the discourse of the young Emperor, as his uncle Nee-ching Wang has given it, I have thought proper to preserve it here, faithfully translated in the following terms:—

"If I have appeared to ascend this "throne with so much confidence, and if "I fill it in your eyes with an air of free-"dom that may well surprise you; do "not princes, uncles and great generals of "my armies, attribute it, I beseech you, "to a secret pride that animates me at "this moment. I do not presume on my "own merit, nor on talents that I do not "possess. Alas, can I be ignorant that "I am still but a child? My age makes "me feel too well that I, who have hitherto "been unable to achieve anything, have "now engaged you to give me your suf-"frages, and choose me for your master. "That which encourages and emboldens "me is, the opinion that I have formed "of each of you; it is the knowledge of "your courage and your warlike qualities, "that have by a train of heroic actions "raised our small nation to that pinnacle "of Glory it now exhibits. This alone, "it is, that inspires me with confidence, "and gives me the assurance that you "admire. Aided by your intrepid valour "and enlightened counsels, there is no-"thing that I cannot hope for. No, I fear "not to be too sanguine, when assisted "by your support, I consider myself as "already possessed of all the provinces of "this vast Empire. Believe me, however, "that I do not desire so much power for "myself alone; I desire it only as a "means of pacificating the nations, to "worthily recompense your virtue, and "to shew to all of you my gratitude."

This harangue concluded, the new Monarch according to custom gave an especial name to the years of his reign, which was that of 順治 Shun Che: his dynasty had already the name of 清 Ts'hing attached to it, which it had received from the brave Taytsong. At the same time the young Emperor declared that, as his age did not permit him to reign alone, He had thought fit to form a Council of Regency, composed of four of his uncles, and that Nee-ching Wang should preside at it.

The new President who, by reason of his superior merit, had the chief conduct of the State committed to him, at once signalised his authority by an act worthy of himself, and very agreeable to the inhabitants of Pekin. He ordered the highest honours to be rendered to the memory of the late Emperor 熹宗 He-tsung.‡ The Tribunal of Rites, was ordered to assign to this Ming Prince an honorable name, and to prescribe a general mourning of three days, from which no one was exempt.

This wise ordinance, so suited to gain the affections of the Chinese people, was followed by many others of great importance, particularly as regarded the violent war about to burst forth in many provinces. Nankin especially required all the attention of the Council of Regency, since it was in that city that an intention to elect a Chinese Emperor was on the eve of displaying itself.

Some time after the proclamation of the Manchu Monarch, the Mandarins of the province of Kiangnan having assembled at Nankin, thought that nothing better could be done to save China than to give it a sovereign of their own nation, from the family of their deceased Monarch. The only difficulty was how to select wisely from amongst those unfortunate princes, who had escaped the fury of 李自成 Lystching. After long deliberations they fixed upon 福王 Fuh Wang, the Prince of Foo, great grandson of a brother of the the Emperor 神宗 Shin Tsung.§

The offer of the Empire in such a crisis, had nothing very attractive in it; The prince of Foo accepted it, nevertheless, at the expiration of three days that he had taken to reflect upon the proposition. He doubtless hoped that the flame of the rebellion, once extinguished by the assistance even of the Tartars his enemies, he should see the Chinese return gradually to him, as the only legitimate Master of China. 吳三桂 Ousankouei more than any other ought to strengthen him in the idea of a counter-revolution in favor of the Ming Dynasty. He flattered himself very reasonably as it would have seemed to him that so haughty a general, justly irritated against the Manchus, would not delay declaring himself their enemy, in order to drive them out of the Empire, and send them back to Leaoutung.

It is true that one of the earliest objects of the Prince Regent had been, to gain over the brave Ousankouei, by creating him Prince of the Western districts, 平西王 Pin-si ouang;—but this honour and all the regard that the Manchus testified towards him, had not yet softened his spirit. The image of his country subjected to a foreign yoke, ever before his eyes, made him sensible of the imprudence he had committed, in calling in the Tartars to his assistance; and the painful reflections arising therefrom gave birth to an ardent desire to revenge himself conspicuously upon them. He had already desisted from pursuing the rebels, in order to devise the means of disengaging himself from the Manchu forces he had attached to his own army.

Lystching suspecting quickly the sentiments of his enemy, or perhaps having been well informed of them by means of his spies, did not despair of being able to turn them to his own profit. His troops had just abandoned Shan-si, he suddenly caused them to return thither, and encamped near to the place where lay the inactive army of the discontented General he sought to gain to his interests.

"For whom then do you toil, Ousan-"kouei?" Said to him by Lystching's orders a Mandarin in his confidence, who had pretended to abjure the side of the rebels. "Is it to subject China to base "Manchus, that (*Tien*) Heaven has made "you so great a captain? your virtues, "your deeds of arms render you worthy "of the throne, and they sport with you. "A troop of mercenary soldiers under-"takes to make laws for you, and give "you a child for a Master. You detest "the authors of this unworthy procedure; "but rest assured that they hate you still "more, because they have wofully de-"ceived you, and because they are afraid "of you. Forget then the past, and look "forward to the future, Lystching after all "is a good Chinese: He will gladly unite "his forces with yours, in order to exter-"minate your common enemies. There-"by your lives will be safe, and the Em-"pire wholly or in part cannot fail to be "yours."

This proceeding of the Usurper, far from becoming useful to him, became on the contrary very fatal: it produced an opposite effect on the new prince Pin si ouang, to that which he intended. The brave General, bursting with rage, to see the murderer of his Father and of his Sovereign dare to pretend to share his most intimate confidence, no longer thought of any thing but to pursue the traitorous villain (such was the name that he usually called him) incessantly. Not only did he give up all idea of separating Himself from the Tartars, but seeing them so firmly fixed in the Empire, that it would be impossible to drive them out of it, without deluging China with blood, he united himself more firmly with them than ever. Lystching on his side having completely lost all hope, immediately quitted Shan-si and took the route to Sing-han.

He was not there long without hearing news of his enemy. Ousankouei having pursued him with amazing rapidity, soon came up with him, offered him battle and defeated him. More than thirty thousand rebels perished on the field; and their Chief vexed on all sides, at the end of a month evacuated the province of Shen-si. The victor remained there some time, as that country was in great need of his presence. He took the more trouble to re-establish good order in Shen-si, since it was especially put under his care and fixed for the place of his ordinary residence. He there received a fresh reinforcement of Manchus, that Nee-ching Wang thought advisable to send him, more for the purpose of preserving his fidelity than to aid him in his own projects.

That which occupied him more especially, was the destruction of Lystching and his party. Ousankouei having been informed that that rebel sought to take up Cantonments in Honan, burst upon him again in that province and effectually drove him out of it. As he hotly pursued him through Hoo Kwang, that wretched man escaped him by taking shelter in a mountainous region, where the failure of supplies caused a very heavy desertion. Lystching, at first did not appear to be at all anxious about it; calculating on what he had often previously experienced, that on the first success he should achieve, numerous troops of brigands would join him in crowds. But the advantage so much looked for, was farther from him than ever, although he thought he had found his opportunity, the very day he quitted his mountain fastnesses, which his people could keep no longer.

His design was to penetrate into the province of Sze-chuen; a body of regular troops kept the passes, and the men were advantageously placed. Lystching began by attacking bravely but met with a repulse. He persisted, and was repulsed a second time, and he managed so ill in the several attacks he made one upon another, that he lost a great many men. The others for the most part driven back were scattered, so soon as they saw those whom they had assaulted ready to fall upon themselves in return. Discord prevailed so far, that Lystching was compelled to fly in his turn, to prevent being taken or overwhelmed with the numbers opposed to him. He thought himself fortunate to effect his escape with about forty of his brave fellows by gaining some rugged heights that none would attempt but men reduced to despair.

The Chinese writers, however, say that it was there, that *Tien* awaited the great enemy of the repose of his country, to punish him at last for his rebellion, and to relieve the whole empire from its ravages. One day as he was going out of his retreat, with three or four of his companions for the purpose of purchasing provisions in a neighbouring village, the peasants suspected from the looks of these strangers that they were bandits or at any rate that they were a detachment of those famous rebels, that they had some months past so hotly pursued. They arrested them upon this suspicion; and to show their determination, they did not hesitate to cut off the head of the most conspicuous of their prisoners. This was Lystching! of whom it may be said, with nearly as much reason, as of his contemporary, Oliver Cromwell, that he was equally distinguished by great talents, and by great crimes. His head, after having been juridically recognised by the Mandarins of Hoo Kwang, was sent to Pekin, where it was exposed a long time on the gate *Shang-yih-mun*.

The death of this Rebel-chief afforded considerable liberty to the Regents. From that time they were enabled to employ all their forces to subdue the Provinces of the Emperor which had not hitherto acknowledged the Manchu Emperor; there still remained ten Princes who persisted in their refusal. But these Tartar forces great as they were supposed to be, would probably have failed, had they not been directed by a wise policy, that is to say, whatever active government has enlightened in its views, and ably carried into execution.

Pekin and the four Provinces of Pihchí-lí, Shantung, Shan-si, and Shen-si, already completely subjected to the Tartar power, were now in a very thriving condition. Honours and distinctions were equally accessible to men of merit of both nations. The Chinese was neither insulted nor despised by his conquerors; and if he looked upon each Manchu, as forming part of the ruling nation, the Manchu in his turn acted with the Chinese Mandarin who was truly loyal, as a respectable fellow citizen, who by his mental qualities and his polite manners was able to assist in refining him and rendering him more worthy.

Was any important enterprise to be undertaken; everything was begun in good time to ensure its success. The good understanding between the several Generals and the Ministers was never more complete. Good counsel, from whatever side it originated, was always sure of an impartial hearing; and if it was always well looked to that many troops were ready for service, still more care was taken to see that they were effective, and more especially to provide them excellent Officers. If the enemy published or setforth any Proclamation or Manifesto; the Regency immediately replied to it; this matter being much more necessary in China than elsewhere, by reason of the numerous bodies of Literary men scattered throughout the Empire; but these replies were always made in a rational manner and in terms which could not in any way dishonour the majesty of the Prince, in whose name the ministers wrote. Such is a compendious account of what was the primary conduct of affairs in China under the new government of the Manchus. In some respects departures from this course may have occurred, and history has so stated, but even the recitals of historians, who only mention these occurences as very remarkable, seem to prove at least that disorder seldom happened.

On the contrary at the Court of Nankin all was confusion and disorder. The most dangerous enemy of a Minister was assuredly one of his colleagues, and sometimes even his bosom friend. The chief Mandarins, were in the habit of presenting to their Emperor petitions daily, in which they scandalized one another, and overwhelmed him with their complaints. The Prince thereby was far more puzzled than enlightened although in some measure well informed of the proceedings of his Court; and he knew not how to act, whom he could confide in, or what course to pursue. This, as one may suppose, is not to be taken without allowing some exceptions, for the Ming Monarch was not altogether forsaken by men of merit, as the story I am about to narrate is proof.

(*To be continued.*)

* Or Nechingouang.

† The policy of Nee-ching Wang here shines forth in all its splendour: By making the choice of which we speak, fall on another, one of his nephews, a child;—he preserves himself from the shafts of Envy, he moreover invests himself with an air of great moderation, which cannot fail to obtain honour for him, and secures to himself thereby a long regency differing but little from Sovereign power.

‡ Heai-tsong.

§ Chin-tsong was the grand father of the last Emperor He-tsung, who strangled himself on the hill Kin-shan.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.
By T. F. Wade.

(*From the Chinese Repository.*)

(*Continued from No. 89.*)

In the *Nán Lú*, or Southern Circuit, the Eight Mohammendan cities are garrisoned by Bannermen and *Luhying* thus:—Cashgar receives from Urumtsi, 331 Bannermen under a *hiehling*, with 626 *luhying* of the Yen-Sui division under a *tsungping*. Yengi-hissar, 80 Bannermen from the same under a *fangyü*, and 196 *luhying* from Hochau and Liangchau, under a *yú-kih*; this city is subordinate to Cashgar. At Yarkand, 212 Bannermen under 2 *tsoling*, from Urumtsi, and 655 *luhying*, under a *fútsiáng*, from Kúyuen and Liang-chau, form the garrison. At Aksu, 65 Bannermen and 1 *tsoling*, and 400 *luhying* under a *tsánatsiáng*, both from Kúching and Balikwan. At Ushí, from the same places, a *tsoling* and 140 men, with 650 *luhying* under a *tú-sz'* from Kúyuen, Kan chau, Liangchau, Suh chau and Ninghia. There are no Bannermen in Khoten, Kuché, or Kharashar; but the first is garrisoned by 232 Chinese from Liangchau; the second by 302 from the divisions of the governor-general and governor in Kansuh and Shensí; and the third, by 293 from the Yen-Sui division in the latter province. *Tú-sz'* command in Khoten and Kuché: a *tsántsiáng* is the officer in Kharashar. There are besides in Ushí, 247, and in Kúché 302, colonists, from the divisions that furnish their garrisons.

The *tsiángkiun* of Ilí is the best paid military governor in the army of China, and he is also the highest extra-provincial authority over the nomads of Ilí, Tarbagatai, the Mohammedan tribes in the south of the former province, otherwise known as Chinese Turkestan, and the old Túrguth and Hoshoits of the five circuits. The Sipoh, Solon Taguri, Chahar, and Eluths of Ilí, are partly formed into battalions, as shown in the Table, and bear arms; each of the tribes is under a *lingtui* subordinate to the *tsiángkiun*: the Eluths consist of 6 *tsoling* companies of the 3 Banners superior, 10 of the 5 inferior, and 4 of Lamas from Shapi Nor. In Tarbagatai, under the *tsánatsán* minister are 1 company of Chahar, and 1 of Hassaks; the 6 companies of Eluths, over which there are likewise 1 *tsangkwán* (3a) and 1 *fúkwan*, are under 2 *lingtui* ministers under the *tsantsan*. The Mohammedans of the Eight Cities in the Southern Circuit are administered by a *panshi* and *pangpán* minister at Khoten, and others at Yarkand; a *pau-shí* at Aksu, Kúché, and Kharashar, *hiehpan* at Ushi, and a *lingtui* at Yengi-hissar, all of whom are under a *tsantsán* at Yarkand, assisted by a *pangpan* minister.

Some of these cities supply subordinate garrisons; viz., Cashgar as above, to Yengi-hissar; Aksu to Saioim ann Bai; Khoten, to Ilichi, Harash and Kehlia; Kuché to Shayar, Kharashar, Pukur and Kurlah; and there are various minor settlements dependent upon them, viz., 16 upon Cashgar, 16 upon Yarkand, 12 on Aksu, and 8 on Khoten. These are governed under the *tsiángkiun* as supreme, and the above enumerated commissioners as intermediate authorities, by their native Begs, of whom there are fifty-nine denominations, 1 having civil rank of the 3d, 4 of the 4th, 16 of the 5th, 20 of the 6th, and 18 of the 7th grade. The more important of these in the highest four grades are appointed from a list forwarded to the Emperor: his choice of any that seem good to him is requested, when vacancies occur in the next degree; in the third, begs are chosen according to the personal knowledge of the resident ministers of the qualifications of individuals; in the fourth, selected from a number returned as eligible by the same officers. The old Túrguths and Hoshoits are Mongols of two of ten tribes not included in the four Khanates of the territory geographically known as Outer Mongolia. They are divided into North, South, East, West, and Centre Circuits. The South contains four Banners of Túrguths, under 54 *tsoling*; their region is about the river Churituz, south of the Celestial Mountains, east of Kharashar; the Centre, of three Banners of old Hoshoits under 21 *tsoling*, is west of the South circuit. The remaining three are of Túrguths only, and all north of the Celestial Mountains:—the North, of three Banners under 14 *tsoling*, seems to stretch across south of Tarbagatai province; its Túrguths are called the Hopoksiloh, but I can find no place to answer to this orthography; the East, of Tsirholang, in two Banners under 7 *tsoling*, adjoins the plantations of Kúrkara-Usu; and the West, of one Banner of the Túrguths on the east bank of the Tsing river, under 4 *tsoling*, runs down to the Chahar cantonment of Hwui-yuen. They all have officers of native nobility, viz., the South, a *khán* (Choli-kehtu), a *beitseh*, a *fú-kwoh kung*, and a *tai-kih* of the 1st grade; the Centre, a *beitseh* and *taikih* (1a); the North, a *dzasak tsingwang*, a *fú-kwoh kung*, and a *taikih* (1a); the East, a *kiunwáng*, and a *beitseh*; and the West, a *beileh*.

The garrisons of Shingking and Kirin furnish a number of detachments stationed in towns and fortified posts, and at the barrier-gates of the Palisade on both sides of the former province. In the city of Moukden, or Múkten, two small guards have charge of the lama monasteries of Chingbing and Shih-shing. Kinchau fú, on the north of the Bay of Liáutung, detaches to a post on the Siáu-ling River which flows past it, to the district town of Ningyuen, lower down on the west shore of the Bay, and to the Chung-tsien so and Chunghau so, front and rear halfway stations *i. e.* between Mukden and Shán-hái kwán at the east end of the Great Wall. Each of these is commanded by two *tsoling* and two subalterns. The same garrison sends a *fáng-yü*, and some 30 or 40 men to the five barriers, Sung-lingtsz', Sin-t'ái, Peh-shihtsui, Lí-shú-k'au, and Ming-shui-t'áng. In the Palisade west of it, under K'ai-yuen in the extreme north, are the detachment of Tieh-ling, and the barrier of Fáh-kú. I-chau, lying to the north of Kuichau fú, takes all the remaining barriers between it and Kwángning, *viz.*, Peh-tú chwáng, Tsing-ho, Kiú-kwán tái, Wei-yuen-páu, and Yingngeh; Kwángning, that of Cháng-wú-t'ai, the last apparently between I-chau and Kái-yuen, and detaches to Kú-lin ho, Pih-ki páu, Siáu-peh shán, and Lü-yáng yih. On the East, Hingking, which contains one of the Mausolea of the earlier chieftains or sovereigns of Manchu, garrisons the post of Fú-shun páu, and the barriers known as the Hingking gate, Hien-chwang, and Ngai-yang; and toward the southern extremity of the Palisade, Fung-hwang supplies the single barrier of Wangtsing.

The marine station of Shingking fú is Kin chau, a town on the east coast of the Bay of Liáutung, between the districts of Kai-ping and Fuh. The code of the Board of Works, quoted in the Digest, provides that ten vessels of war shall be sent hither from the dockyards of Chehkiang and Fuhkien, the inhabitants not having the skill to construct them. The difficulty more probably lies in arming, than in building them; the inner and outer waters of Kirin and Tsitsihar, to judge from their establishment, must posses a comparatively large fleet, for which no similar provision is made; the care of the latter, singularly enough, belongs to the Múkten Board of Works. The ten ships aforesaid are to be sent over from Tangchau fú, on the north of Shantung, to be partially repaired by government at the end of three years, thoroughly at the end of six years, and when nine years old, to be condemned.

The garrison of Kirin detaches to Cháng-peh Shan, the reputed birthplace of Aisin Gioro, the founder of the Manchu race: Ta-sang Ula, at no great distance from Kirin, to I-tung and Ngehmuhosoloh; as well as to the Palisade barriers of I-tung, Payengosoloh, Hursu, and Purtu-ku. These pierce the Palisade between Kaiyuen and the Songari River. The small garrison of Shwangching pau, which has no officers, I have included in that of Larin, but I am not without doubts that it pertains to Hwanchun on the very opposite side of the province. The maps give no such place, and it is brought in by the Inquiry at the close of the roll of military in Kirin, without any index as to its proper subordinate position.

The officers of the establishment are, with the exception of some of the marine, of the same titles as in other Banner garrisons. The *shwui-sz'*, officers of the navy, are found in both Kirin and Tsitsihar, but it is remarkable that the *kwán-chuen*, who are more properly officers of the dockyard, are only in the latter, an inland province. The term *ki-luh*, which follows the *paltangah*, I cannot translate; that rendered overseers, which follows *kiluh* is *tun-tsu-ta*, overseers-general of plantations, the revenue of which goes in part to the Board of Revenue at Múkten, and in part to the Household at Peking. The designations of the rest speak for themselves.

The *ho-ki ying*, or Fire-arms' Division, in Kirin and Tsitsihar, is elsewhere particularized as the Musketeer: no men are returned under this head in the Inquiry; they are most likely detached, as in some of the Metropolitan Corps, for this particular practice. The officers are supplied on the spot, and not detached specially from Peking.

The *tsiángkiun* of Kirin has authority as governor over the nomads of Ta-sang Ula, here introduced because their official establishment, is of a military complexion. They band in companies, not under *tsoling* as elsewhere, but in *chú-hien*, of thirty each. Of these, 1812, there were 65 of the Superior, and 45 of the Inferior Banners, each under a *cháng*, or elder, paid 24 taels, and a *fú-cháng*, or assistant elder, paid 18 taels a year. Of the 65 *chuhien* Superior, 59 collected pearls, honey, and fir-nuts; the remaining 6, fished; of the 45 lower, ten fished, and the rest gathered the other tribute; 1950 of the Superior, and 1350 of the Inferior Banner so employed, received each twelve taels a year. They were called *sang-ting*, and were officered by 1 *tsung-kwán*, 2 *yihcháng*, 4 acting *yihcháng*, 7 *hiáu-ki kiáu*, 4 acting *hiáu-ki kiáu*, 4 *chángking* of the 6th, 4 of the 7th, 4 collectors of the 6th, 4 of the 7th grade, 7 acting subalterns, 24 other deputies, and 6 *pihtihshi*,—all sent by the Household.

The nomads of the Sagalien river and island of Tarakai, in the province of Kirin, are not registered in *chahien* or *tsoling* companies. In 1812, they were 1398 families under 56 surnames, of the Heiche, Fryak, Kuyé, Orunchun, and Kelur tribes, held to be within the jurisdiction of the *fú-tútung* of San-sing, each family paying a tribute of one marten skin. In Tsitsihar, we find 4497 families of *tásang* of the Solon Taguri, Orunchun, and kilar tribes, each paying two marten skins. They are placed under the *tsiángkiun* of that province, who resides at the city of Sagalien. There used to be a *tútung* at Tsitsihar, which I am inclined to regard as the most important city in the province.

At Hhrun-Pir are two Banners of New Bargou nomads, reclaimed in the reign Kien-lung, under 24 *tsoling*; and one of Eluths, Old and New, under 2 *tsoling*. The latter are now included in the garrison, and do not, like the former, come under the Colonial Office.

The Imperial Mausolea in Manchuria are two at Moukden, and one at Hingking. At Moukden, in that called the Fuh ling, lies the monarch who invaded China in 1618, having assumed as the style of his reign Tien-ming, one acting under the orders of Heaven; and his empress. In the Chau ling, is buried the son of Tien-ming, whose reign was first styled Tien-tsung, and changed to Tsung-teh; his empress lies in the Chau ling west. At Hingking, in the Yung ling, or Tomb of Eternity, are four sovereigns; the predecessors of Tien-ming, retrospectively entitled the emperors Yuen, Chih, Yih, and Siuen, with their Empresses. These are in charge of six nobles of the four lower orders of the Imperial nobility, who have houses and lands given them in virtue of their office; these and their charge descend, with their titles, to their heirs. The small force that guards these tombs is of course within the Manchu commander-in-chief's jurisdiction, but the Inquiry enters it as a separate command, placing 186 soldiers at Hingking, 170 at each of the Moukden Mausolea, and 1 *tsungkwán* (3a), 2 *yihcháng* (5a), 16 *fangyü*, and 4 *lingtsui*, at each of the three.

☞ See next page (152).

The *fú-tútung* of Kinchau fú is also *tsungkwán* of the horse studs on the Taling river, where there are maintained at the expense of the state, 10,000 stallions in twenty. and 5000 geldings in ten droves. These are tended by 500 *muh-ting*. It should have been mentioned that there are similar establishments, outside the Tushih k'au Pass (see *Cordon*) at Shang-tútahpusun Nor, for forty-eight droves of camels of 800 each, 111 of stallions, and 41 of geldings, of 500 each, in charge of 1455 *muh-ting*, and guarded by 340 *húkiun* soldiery; also at Talikangai, in the country of Tolon Nor beyond the Wall, for 48 droves of camels, and 74 of horses of a like strength with the above, in care of 954 *muh-ting* and 100 *húkiun*: over both of these the *tútung* of Kálgan is *tsungkwán*, as he is over 1050 *muhting* or herdsmen, who tend 40 droves of cows of 300, and 140 flocks of sheep of 1100 each, guarded by 313 *húkiun*. These are officered by *sidu tsungkwan* (4), *yihchăng* (6), *hiehling* (6), *fángyü* (5) *fú-tsungkwán* (5), and subalterns.

This is the last section of the Army of the Bannermen. There are certain establishments attached to the household of the Emperor which might be mistaken for military divisions, both from their title and their position in the Digest, which puts them at the close of the Banner corps. These are the *hing-yinh*, or division in charge of Escorts, under six nobles or ministers; the *hiáng-tau c'hú*, or Office of Guides, under Captains-general of the Leading, or Flank Division, of *fú-tútung*; the *hú-tsiáng ying*, Corps of Tiger-hunters, under nobles or Captains-general of Guards; the *chen-kan ch'ú*, or *shán-yu pi-yung ch'ú*, properly a hunting department, officered with *shiwei* of its own, under nobles or ministers; the *yáng-ying ch'ú* and *yáng-kau ch'ú*, for rearing hawks and dogs, and the *shen-pú ying*, or Corps of Fencers, &c.; which last is under Captains-general of one or other of the Metropolitan corps. These have no troops assigned to them in the Inquiry, and the existence of some is certainly contingent only on his Majesty's tours or hunting excursions, of which, during the last thirty years, there have been few if any.

I shall notice briefly the military organization of the Mongolian feudatories of China, before I proceed to the army of the Green Standard.

The appointments to the higher commands of the different divisions whose nature and vocation have been roughly reviewed above, are made by his Majesty on the motion either of the Guard's Office, or the Board of War, which present lists of the Bannermen, by rank or office eligible, as vacancies occur. Captains-general, or Ministers of Guards, are thus nominated by the Guard's Office; the Board gives in the names of officers fit to succeed to the posts of Minister over Artillery and Musketeers, Captain-general of Banners, the Gendarmery, Leading and Flank Divisions, or nomads; of *fú-tútung* of a Banner, garrison, or nomads; and of *tsiángkiun* of garrisons.

A *tungling*, or Captain-general of guards, may be made from a Minister, or Minister-extra of Guards (see p. 256), Captain-general of the corps named above, or *tsiángkiun* of Banner garrisons. A Minister, from a Minister-extra.

Either of the two last may be made Minister over the Artillery and Musketeers; so may Captains-general of the Leading and Flank Divisions; and, if Manchus or Mongols, of the Banners.

Tútung, Captains-general of the Manchu Banners, may be made from Mongol *tútung* of the same wing (see page 252); Manchus who are *tútung* of Hánkiun Banners; *tungling*, Captains-general of the Gendarmery, Leading, and Flank Divisions; Manchu *fú-tútung* of Banners, whether Manchu or Hankiun; Mongol *fú-tútung* of Banners; *tsung-ping* of Gendarmery; and Manchus, who are *tsiáng-kiun* of garrisons, *tútung* or *fú-tútung* of the same, or of nomads; or *tituh*, generals in the Chinese army.

Mongol *tútung* are appointed by the same rule, except that if *tungling* of the Leading and Flank Divisions, they must be of the same wing as the vacant Banner. For Hankiun *tútung*, Manchus in the above posts are as eligible as Hankiun; so also for Mongol vacancies; and Mongols may be *tútung* of Manchu banners, but whether of Hankiun or not does not appear.

The same rule is observable in the appointment of *fú-tútung* to the Banners of all three nations, who may be made from *shiláng*, vice-presidents of Boards, if of the same wing as the vacant Banner; 1st class *shiwei*, Guardsmen; *yihyü* of Gendarmery; *ts'ángling* of the Metropolitan, Household and Yuen-ming Yuen corps, of the same wing; *yih-cháng* of the Light Division, *yingtsung* of Artillery, and Yuen-ming Yuen; *chăngshi* of the nobility; *tsung-kwán* of Chahar; *tsung-ping* of the Chinese army of Manchus or Mongols; also Ministers extra of the Guards, the orders *kung, kau, peh, tsz', nán* of Chinese nobility, *kwán-kiun shi*, an hereditary title of the 5th grade, and 1st class *hú-wei* of the suites of the higher Imperial nobles.

It is a promotion for a Mongol *fú-tútung* to become one of a Manchu Banner; as it is for a Manchu who commands a Banner of Hankiun.

Captains-general of the Gendarmery, who must be Manchu or Mongol, may be made from Ministers of Guards, *tútung* or *fú-tútung* of Banners; *tsung-ping* of Gendarmery, or Captains-general of the Flank or Leading Division. These last mentioned Captains-general are made from *fú-tútung* of Banners, or *ts'ánling* of the same wing with the Banner vacant; and a supplementary list is made of ten names from the *ts'ánling* superior of those two corps, *ts'ánling* in general, and *ts'ánling* acting as *chăng-shi* in the establishment of a noble.

In the garrisons, a *tsiángkiun* is made from a Manchu or Mongol *fú-tútung* of Banners, or the *fú-tútung* second in command in the garrison; or from Manchu serving as *tituh* in the Chinese army.

The *tútung* of Chahar is made from a Captain-general of the Leading or Flank Division, or a Manchu or Mongol *fú-tútung*.

Fú-tútung of the garrison rise from *ts'ánling* of the Paid Force, *hiehling*, *ching shau yü*, or *tsung-kwán* of the same garrison, or others serving elsewhere, whose names are recorded for service; or from Manchus serving as *tsungping* in the Chinese army. *Fú-tútung* of Banners may also have their appointment as such changed, and be sent to serve with a garrison; but this is probably where they will become senior officers in their command.

(*To be continued*).

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 12, Old England, for Liverpool.
13, Andes, (Am.) „ New York.
15, Island Queen, „ Hongkong.
16, Palmetto, (Am.) „ California.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Celestial, and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champlon, and Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Ariœnis, Kerata Roodlo, and Lanrick.
Singapore.—British Sovereign, Nonpareil, and Thomasine.
Hongkong.—Audax, Brenda, and Nymph.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 11	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Mar. 28	Opium	J. Matheson & Co.
„ 11	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Mar. 27	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr. 12	Palmetto	A. bark	382	Potter	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell & Co.
„ 13	Andes	A. ship	449	Thayer	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
„ 14	Geelong	B. bark	392	Barr	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
„ 14	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 16	Shanghai	B. str.	700	Christian	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100	....
Balmoral, (viâ Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	„ 12	2,821,469	94,728	....	....	....
Celestial,	London	438	Dec. 8	3,139,550	73,757	1,592	700	....
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	„ 17	2,897,221	38,865	120	....	300

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Iona		Apr. 12	B. schr	147	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Katharine Sharer	624	Apr. 1	B. bark	512	Taylor	Smith, King & Co.	London	18th inst.
Solide	4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Australia	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	„	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. schr.	110	*Repairing*	Thomas Lacy.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	„	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,153	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,337,396	2,760,343	878,671	438,654	6,449,037	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,500	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,335,042	2,309,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	— 3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,050	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	[illegible]	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	....	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	....
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	....	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	....	....	39,600	....	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	....
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Marianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,460	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	.....	....	751,694	321,499	....	....	916,369	7,664,192	....	....	....	....	....	1,184,634	....	6,861,386	....
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	....	.....	150,097	....	....	220,580	117,183	....	....	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	....	314,946	....	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels,	1851—		*July Total*													5,004,425	2,923					145
In 9 „			*Aug.* „													3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 „			*Sept.* „													3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
In 11 „			*Oct.* „													4,880,027	2,850					95
In 7 „			*Nov.* „													3,112,493	2,396		13			41
In 5 „			*Dec.* „													2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels,	1852—		*Jan. Total*													759,146	946			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 „			*Feby.* „													1,010,300	169					
Mar. 12	Pedlar, [for order	193	Falmouth													163,405						
„ 13	India,	573	London													488,866			183,74			
„ 17	John Bright,	591	London													231,700	654					238
„ 22	Mangosteen,	383	Cowes f.O													344,940						
„ 27	D. of Richmond,	470	London																			
Apr. 10	Old England,	502	Liverpool													419,745						
„ 14	Geelong,	392	London																			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Augt.	*Total*—In 3 Vessels,			429,900	....	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept.	„ —In 4 „			280,400	13,500	....	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct.	„ —In 5 „			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,325,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov.	„ —In 6 „														3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec.	„ —In 6 „														3,423,913			15.09	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100				
„ 21	Raduga [viâ Batavia.	586	Boston	36,800			36,800	25,500	41,000	9,500	14,500			90,500	127,300				
„ 25	Gallego,	585	New York												400,600				
„ 31	Adelaide,	372	New York												408,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston												518,700				
„ 19	Mandarin,	776	New York												726,800	1,825		17.60	
„ 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				
Apr. 12	Andes,	440	New York	189,749			189,749	20,428	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,095	28,643	239,231	428,980		9	3.46	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep.	*Total*—In 1 Vessel															397,792				
Oct.	„ —In 5 „															1,147,152				
Nov.	„ —In 3 „															451,628				
Dec.	„ —In 3 „															432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal-Sovereign,	204	Sydney													56,480				
„ 20	Ruby,	443	Sydney													244,150				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													305,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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